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The Red Sunflower

By MRS. WILMATTE P. COCKERELL

[Editor's note: When Mrs. Cockerell investigated what seemed to be a red butterfly in a field of yellow sunflowers near her home in Boulder, Colorado, she gave a new transfusion to the development of an old-fashioned favorite. She discusses its subsequent progress for us here.]

The story of the Red Sunflower, *helianthus annuus*, seems a long one, for it was 35 years ago that the first variety, bearing flowers of that color, was found. That is a long time in the life of a person but a short period in the history of a plant, so that the red sunflower may be thought of as just beginning. Having completed a third of its first century, we may well celebrate and chronicle the advances made in breeding this unique contribution to floriculture.

One wonders if the red sunflower, in centuries to come, will have the same honorable place in the gardens of the world that the chrysanthemum has today. To the gardener who has hundreds of varieties of chrysanthemums to select from, this comparison of the red sunflower with the Golden Flower of China, seems ludicrous, but to the plant breeder, who contrasts the changes wrought by the few years of cultivation and selection of the red sunflower with the centuries of care and thought put upon the chrysanthemum, both by oriental and occidental flower-loving folk, there seems to be every reason to expect the red sunflower to have a thousand forms. It may be grown in a million gardens before our century ends, for plant hybridizing goes forward much

more rapidly since we have Mendel's key to inheritance.

There is no difficulty in pointing out the changes in color and markings that have taken place since the red sunflower was first transplanted to our garden in the summer of 1910, for a young artist made a painting of it which, fortunately, has been preserved.

We must not think that the culture of our plant began then for sunflowers have been esteemed as garden flowers in Europe from the time they were discovered in Western America and sent to the great Linnaeus to be grown in his botanical garden in Upsala. In 1910, Sutton and Sons, of England, offered a score or more varieties of sunflowers in their catalogue. Some of these have been the pollen parents for the seeds of the first red sunflower, and these tiny golden balls, a hundred of them easily caught on the point of the smallest needle, carried the improved characteristics of years of garden selection. The red color in the ray florets was new or in a new place, for the same red-purple had been in the dark centers of the prairie flowers for centuries.

The red in that first sunflower, compared with the color series of 1945, shows the skill of the breeders. Most surprising and beautiful is the velvety claret-colored type developed by Mildred Andrews Steele of Boulder, Colorado. A favorite form, with brilliant yellow-orange tips and a wide ring of red around the center, was selected by plant breeders from year to year because it looked well against a wall or among shrubbery. In pedigree seed

for 1941, there appeared a very marvelous example of this type of blossom. The ends of the rays were a vivid orange, the red ring an exquisite velvet red, with the line between the two clearly and sharply marked. The ideal shape is a small center, combined with long pointed rays.

There are other improvements in the red sunflowers besides those mentioned, but no good doubles are found, no dwarf varieties have been developed and no crosses with perennial sunflowers have been made. Here is a most satisfactory plant for amateurs who would try their hands at plant breeding; a fine way to demonstrate Mendelism in school and museum gardens. The Mendelian ratios are easily shown in color varieties. A pedigreed red, when crossed with a wild yellow, gives all red in the first generation but, in the second, a proportion of three reds to one yellow. A near white, (secured from trade) crossed with red, (brown red) second generation, gives a Mendelian ratio of 333331—the one being like the near-white grandmother.

What a wonderful chance this gives to impress some of the mathematical aspects of life! It is to be hoped that this vivid and delightful way of building folk ideas and ideals of heredity in museum or school gardens may not have to wait for another century.

JUNE MEETING

The annual Floral Association meeting will be on Tuesday, June 19, at 7:30 p. m., at 2772 Fourth St. One of our long-time affiliates, Mrs. Joshua L. Bailey, will review Donald Culross Peattie's "Green Laurels," with especial reference to the scientists and botanists who have brightened our horticultural past.

Alfred C. Hottes says:

Here's Something

Sesbania or Daubentonia

A small tree of charm at present is variously known as *Sesbania* or *Daubentonia tripetti*. Some call it the Scarlet Wisteria-tree but I am not fond of such names as this is not a wisteria. "Standardized Plant Names" calls it *Glorypea Rattle-box* and I don't like that name either. The flowers are pea-like, orange-red, paler within. The clusters are 6-inches long and droop but because a flower raceme develops at each leaf it is not uncommon to think of the sprays of bloom as being 3 to 4 feet long. They remain in bloom for 3 or 4 months. The leaves are dull green above and resemble those of a Locust. The pods are 4-winged and remain on the tree, without shedding, so that this may be considered a fault. It likes hot, dry places. The rangy habit may be corrected by cutting back the shoots to 3- or 4-inch stubs after bloom.

The names are pronounced *sez-ban'-ni-ah*, the Arabian name for *Sesbania aegyptica*; and *doh-ben-toh'-ni-ah* for L. J. M. Daubenton, a French naturalist; *trip'-et-t-e* is also a personal name, though, when we see the prefix *tri*, we are inclined to look for something in the plant which is arranged in 3's. Argentina is its native home.

Floral Meetings

Mrs. L. K. William's enthusiastic dissertation on her favorite plants, epiphyllums made converts of us all at the April meeting. Her hospitable invitation to visit her gardens while the plants were in bloom gave a close-in objective for many pleasant tours in her direction.

The May meeting, devoted to a group talk on "May Days," was lead, imaginatively, but with great vividness, through the Pennsylvania hills of her childhood, by Mrs. S. H. Carse. Other reminiscences followed and afterwards the contents of beautiful baskets of spring flowers were given to the audience.

Chrysanthemum Culture

By Charles B. Winkler, San Diego

For those of us who, in the fall of the year, are thrilled with the beauty of the chrysanthemum, so appropriately called the "Queen of the Fall Garden," and would like to try growing them, here are a few suggestions as to their cultural requirements which, if followed, will assure the pleasure of beautiful blooms when the remainder of the garden is at rest.

There are five principle types of "Mums." The Exhibition and Commercial are the large flowering incurve and reflex blooms one sees in the florist shops. Then there are the Feather or Spidery varieties; the Pompon, Button, Single or Daisy types. The Garden or Hardy and the Cascades are two other kinds not so frequently grown in San Diego. All these come in every range of color, except true blue.

Location:

Locate, if possible, in a bed having sun in morning and shade in the afternoon. Although the plants will stand full sun all day, the flowers will not be as constant in color if exposed to our hot afternoon sun. If planted in too much shade, the plants will not develop properly, but will be inclined to be weak and spindly.

Preparation:

Prepare the bed by spading in a generous amount of decayed barnyard manure or bonemeal and, if available, a sack or two of good leaf-mold would be beneficial, as "mums" enjoy a slightly acid soil. This should be well incorporated in the ground, to the depth of 10 to 15 inches.

Fertilizing:

Fertilize July to September, during the growing period of the plants. Apply a standard commercial fertilizer or a light top dressing of chicken manure about once every three or four weeks. Care should be taken not to have this banked around the stems of the plants. Never fertilize except after watering or when the soil is moist. Cultivate very lightly, just enough to keep the bed free of weeds. Stop all fertilizing at the very first sign of color in the buds. After this stage it will blast the buds.

Selection of Plants:

Plant young stock obtain-

ed from a reliable dealer to assure getting vigorous healthy plants, true to name, form and color. Root cuttings from last season's chrysanthemums are equally successful if the young shoots, farthest from the old stems, are selected. They should be spaced from 15 to 18 inches apart in the row, with the rows 20 inches apart.

Watering:

The proper amount of watering depends on the type of soil in the bed. If fairly heavy and slow to drain, then a thorough soaking twice a week is enough, but if the soil is rather loose, then a good soaking every other day is required. As a rule, the plants will tell you if they are getting enough moisture. If the leaves look wilted, more water is required; if they take on a yellow tinge, no harm is done, but stop watering until they resume their fresh green color. After that, water a bit more moderately than before. In watering, there is one very essential rule to follow; never, under any condition, water the plants overhead, late in the afternoon or evening! This has a tendency to turn the lower leaves brown and dry, also to invite rust on the undersides and mildew on top. A good way is to soak the ground only, early enough in the afternoon so that the plants can dry off and the water absorb into the soil before sundown. About once a week, wash the whole plant with a light, fine spray until the buds show color. This is best done very early in the afternoon. It helps to keep the red spider and aphis in check and the foliage free from dust and dirt.

Stopping:

Stopping chrysanthemum growth when 6 to 8 inches tall, means pinching off about one inch of the tip of the plant. Select three of the best shoots that will sprout from where the leaves join the stem—these will be the branches bearing the flowers—then pinch out all the rest. This applies only to the Large-flowering and the Feather or Spidery types. For the large Pom-poms allow 5 or 6 shoots, 8 or 10 for the Buttons and Singles. The latter two can be pinched back again about the middle of July.

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Alfred D. Robinson Memorial, Lincoln Park, Los Angeles, California.
(Photo by Louis S. Lifton, courtesy The Begonian.)

Alfred D. Robinson Memorial

The readers of *California Garden*, both near and far, who knew it when it was so faithfully and delightfully edited by its founder, A. D. Robinson, will be glad to hear about the memorial that bears his name.

Most garden lovers know that there is an American Begonia Society, which Mr. Robinson helped to start in 1932. It has many branches and its own magazine, *The Begonian*, devoted to plants of the sheltered garden.

When this organization held its convention in Glendale, in the fall of 1942, Dr. Lauder announced that the A.B.S., seeking an appropriate way to honor the memory of Mr. Robinson, had obtained the use of a large glasshouse in Lincoln Park, Los Angeles, with heat and water facilities pro-

vided, but no care-taker. The location would be central for the many begonia groups in the environs as well as for those visiting the city. The project met with the hearty approval of the assembled members who voted to pass the following resolution:

"Because of A. D. Robinson's enormously important activities through the years, in popularizing the Begonia in America, the perpetual exhibit to be maintained at Lincoln Park, Los Angeles, will be known as the Alfred D. Robinson Memorial Exhibit, in honor of the Dean of Begonians."

The idea was acclaimed as serving to preserve plants that might be lost in our occasional cold snaps. It would offer a place where the begonia enthusiast could go for purposes of com-

parison, identification, or study. Those of you who followed Mr. Robinson's article in *California Garden* will recall how often he campaigned for a municipal lath-house. Some day we hope to have one of our own in San Diego, where he envisioned it as a series of rooms around a central lathed portion to hold flower shows as well as meetings. Meanwhile the Begonians work to make the Lincoln Park project one that will do justice to its name.

At first, it was decided to operate the glass-house by volunteer labor. This worked very well until the gas situation became acute. For the last year a better plan has been in action. Backed by generous contributions from the Begonia branches, two expert gardeners are hired, part-time, to take the entire care of the plants, while this same fund also provides the necessary

(Continued on next page)



ORIGINAL BEGONIA INTRODUCTIONS BY SAN DIEGO HYBRIDISTS
 Exhibited by Eva Kenworthy Gray, San Diego, and Alfred D. Robinson Branches at Fourth Annual Convention, Glendale, California, 1942. (Photo, courtesy Begonian.)

ROBINSON MEMORIAL

soil, fertilizer and pots. Harold W. Hart, of Glendale, Calif., is the present director. He has formulated a plan to try to acquire all of Mr. Robinson's hybrids, a most ambitious order, in addition to other rare and worth-while begonias, either by exchange or purchase. He is making a list of the plants he wants but is asking only for young specimens that can adjust themselves to their environment from the start.

In the glass-house there is a wide plant bench all around the outside next to the windows. The central bed has a tropical planting which will probably be replaced with begonias when the right ones are found for that situation. Since its opening, many enthusiasts have visited the begonia center and there is always a special meeting there, with a picnic lunch, during the summer. We include an interior view showing Belita, dancing and skating star, as she admired the

fine Rex section bordered with maidenhair ferns. At the end of two years, the Robinson Memorial is a flourishing project and a credit to its inspiration, "A. D. R."

A collection of 40 hybrid begonias, originated in San Diego, and entered as a special exhibit from there, was donated to start the glass-house display. These were gathered by the combined efforts of the San Diego Branch, the La Jolla Branch, named for Eva Kenworthy Gray (a frequent contributor to begonia lore in these pages), and the A. D. Robinson Branch in Point Loma, with helpful additions by Mrs. Robinson, from Rosecroft, and Mrs. Fewkes, from Montalvo Gardens.

The photograph above shows these plants which may be identified from left to right, followed by the initials of their hybridizers: (A. R.), Annie Robinson, (B.), Constance Bower; (F.), Ella M. Fewkes; (E. K. G.), Eva Kenworthy Gray; (G.), Wm. Grant; (M.), Henry

Morgan; (R.), A. D. Robinson; (V.), Chauncy Vedder.

On the floor: Marion (R.), Cathiana (species), Sharstar (R.).

Lower shelf: Loma Alta (F.), Lungan (R.), Mrs. Scripps (Mrs. S.), Houghtenii (Dr. H.), Maggiore (R.), Superba-Kenzzii (E. K. G.), Velma S. (R.), Alzasco (R.), Nelly Bly (E. K. G.), Mrs. John B. (R.), Dorothy Grant (G.).

Second shelf: Pink Neely Gaddis (B.), Mrs. Scripps (Mrs. S.), Pink Prunifolia (R.), H. J. Owens (R.), Lecco (R.), Vesperia (E. K. G.), Neely Gaddis (E. K. G.), Improved Vedderi (R.), Undemille (R.), Rudifa (B.).

Third shelf: Vedderi (V.), Druryi (B.), Silvador (F.), Palomar (B.), Orrell (Mrs. Fleetwood), Washington Street (?), pink Chiala (F.).

Top shelf: Morgan's Haageana (M.), Di-Shasta (A.R.), A. D. Davis (R.), Ricinifolia⁺ 1041 (A.R.), President Carnot⁺ Diadema (R.), Di-Shasta (A.R.), Chiala (G.), Montalvo (F.).

EDITORIAL:

Another Milestone

By Associate Editor, Alice M. Clark

June brings the 38th Annual Meeting of the San Diego Floral Association, and with it more orchids, (epiphyllums, preferred,) for our indefatigable and courageous President, Mary A. Greer. Three years of war effort have caused many Garden Clubs to disband but Mrs. Greer has been so resourceful in planning excellent meetings, that she has attracted new members as well as holding the old, in spite of the gas shortage.

We are grateful this past year for:

The use of the rooms of the Theosophical Lodge as a meeting place.

The kindness of Mrs. Julius Wangenheim in lending her garden as a setting for the Iris and Geranium Show. There, skillful arrangements in the tea-house vied with those of nature around the superb pool. Long-in-town and new-in-town floral friends lingered to admire the exhibits and landscaping, and ask eager questions of their sponsors. It all added up to a social and financial success tho the season was a bit backward for a profusion of flowers.

Uncompensated contributions to these pages, which is but further evidence of the selflessness of the Order of Gardeners, Unlimited.

We offer, with conscious pride, the first article in a new series, entitled "Here's Something," by a horticulturist of national fame, Alfred Hottes, associated with "Better Homes and Gardens." Those of you who follow his columns will be up-to-the-minute on interesting, less well-known, plant material.

We have "great expectations" of the effect on the next fall show of Mr. Winkler's masterly discussion of chrysanthemums.

If we get that proposed extension of gas rations in June, let's make a pilgrimage to Miss Session's Tipuana Tree, in Pacific Beach, and seek a means of planting more flowering trees in this vicinity.

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS

Please check your subscription and, if overdue, renew at once, adding your zone number.

Balboa Park Nurseries

The San Diego Natural History Museum gave garden-minded San Diegans a rare treat on its May fifth excursion when it scheduled a "walk-talk" among the Balboa Park Nurseries, lath and glass houses. These are located between Laurel St. and the Naval Hospital in that small section of the park that is still open to the public. Mr. Charles Harbison of the Museum staff was in charge, and two members of the nursery staff, Peter Farina and C. I. Jerabek, conducted the expedition.

From our shrub and tree lists, keyed to labels on the specimens, we found these outstanding:

ASTER FRUTICOSA, a shimmering mass of silvery lavender blossoms.

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS, sweet-scented shrub, wine-colored, fragrant flowers.

DEUTZIA CRENATA, spikes of double flowers, white; but not fragrant.

FABIANA IMBRICATA, sweeping stems covered with tiny heather-like white cups.

LEPTOSPERMUM SCOPARIUM, two fine varieties, flore-peno (pink), nichollssii (red).

CERCIS CANADENSIS, the redbud.

PAWLONIA TOMENTOSA, deciduous, huge heart-shaped leaves, c.:ipa-like blooms.

LAGUNARIA PATERSONI, the largest of the mallows.

LEUCADENDRON ARGENTEUM, silver tree, one of Miss Kate Sessions' favorites.

In the potting sheds, Mr. Jerabek showed us how to line flats with paper to keep the soil from washing out, and then cut slits across to allow the water to drain out. Sphagnum or peat moss sprinkled over the cracks answer the same purpose. He demonstrated the correct way to make cuttings of various plants and shrubs, root, leaf and stem. We saw the rows and rows of boxes of cuttings in the growing sheds, and were surprised to see what coarse, gritty sand was used for many varieties.

It is reassuring to know that the Balboa Park gardeners are carrying on; and that some day when we have our park back again, there will be new and interesting planting to take the place, (partly, at least) of some of our missing treasures.—I.L.B.

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CHRYSANTHEMUM CULTURE

(Continued from page 2)

This will produce a more compact and bushy plant with plenty of blooms for cutting.

Selection:

The shoots selected will start sending out side laterals. These must all be pruned as close to the stem as possible, faithfully, two or three times a week, or whenever the laterals begin coming. At this time, also new shoots will start sprouting from the ground around the main stem. These are called "stools" and must be removed carefully with a knife so as not to injure the chrysanthemum or its roots. These stools, if allowed to grow, deprive the plant of a great deal of nourishment and never amount to anything.

Disbudding:

Soon the buds will commence to grow at the tips of the selected shoots. The first to come are enclosed by leaves and are called "crown buds." The later ones are the "terminal buds," and are surrounded by other small buds. These are the ones you should keep for your blooms, disbudding all others.

When the center bud of your termi-

nal has developed to the size of a small pea, carefully remove all the little buds around it, leaving one bud at the tip of each stem. As a rule, the best time to do this is about the middle of August. I generally reserve two terminal buds on each stem until they are about the size of a large pea, then I choose the best one to bring into bloom and pinch off the other. Sometimes a bird or bug destroys a bud, so, if two have been left, there is still one to fall back on. A whole chapter could be written on the subject of disbudding but, for the beginner, it is more confusing than helpful.

Staking:

Staking is a very important step, for, if your plants are not properly tied up, the weight of the bloom, a windy day, or a good soaking will cause them to bend or even break, thus spoiling their appearance or injuring the flowers. It is, therefore, a good rule to stake each bloom-bearing stem. The stakes can be any material from bamboo, the thickness of a pencil, to wooden stakes, 3-8 to 1-2 inches square. No matter what is used for support, be sure that the end to be driven into the ground has a good tapering point, to avoid breaking the roots of the plant. The stakes should be long enough so they may be driven firmly into the ground and come within a couple of inches of the flower, when it opens. The stem should be tied at three places, through its length, to the stake, thus giving the stem and bloom the proper support. This applies to the large-flowering and feathery types only. The others should be supported so that they will grow fairly upright, thereby avoiding the danger of becoming top-heavy when in full bloom.

Pests:

Mums are not subject to many pests. Cutworms, when the plants are young, grasshoppers, inch worms and aphids are the main ones. These are easily controlled by spraying and dusting with the proper insecticides on the market, following the directions explicitly. Atmospheric troubles, like rust, mildew and brown leaf can be avoided to a very large extent, by carefully following the rules I have given under "watering."

If anyone should desire further details or explanations of the above, the author will be glad to oblige if contacted through this magazine or the Floral Association.

How to Cut a Rose

It is important to know how to cut a rose so as to maintain the health and vigor of the bush and also increase its longevity. If your bushes show dead stubs where you have previously clipped a rose, you are cutting too high above a growth bud.

When you start to gather roses, it is important to have good sharp clippers, preferably with a pointed cutting blade, to make it easier to get into difficult places. Make a clean cut not more than one-quarter inch above a leaf that shows a growth bud that is heading out. By so doing, all the flowering wood will be pointed to the outside of the bush instead of making a tangle of smothered leaves and buds in the center. This growth bud is usually found at the base of the third leaf above the junction of the stem and cane. Never cut below this as the wood will be barren and you will have no more roses on that branch.

Examine your bushes and remove all dead stubs and canes that show no signs of new growth. The tips of stems coming from barren

(Continued on page 8)

RAINFORD Flower Shop



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California To Become 'Little France'

For six years the members of Oil Producers Agency have supported a statewide program designed to help the independent farmer—a program to make a "little France" out of our valleys and farm plots.

Our members who had traveled in France told us how the home owners and small farmers of France raise roses, geraniums and countless other sources of essential and valuable oils; how traveling stills, or trucks, go from home to home and farm to farm, and distill the essential oils from the petals and leaves and branches, all of which find their way into the perfume and pharmaceutical factories. Also of the plants that produce condiments and flavors for food, and how each farmer and home owner adds to this income by devoting a few square rods or an acre to the raising of these very common, but very valuable plants.

Others told us of the plant that produces the red pollen for my lady's lipstick, and told us that that plant can be raised in California. We learned of hundreds of valuable plants that can grow in California even more productively than in France, Bulgaria, Algeria or India.

The directors of the Agency authorized the staff to do all in its power to bring these industries to California. *California has all the climates and all the soils of the world.* We can produce every drug, condiment and perfume known, except quinine. We cannot raise the Cinchona plant successfully.

We were fortunate in finding a man of vision, with a vast knowledge of botany and soil chemistry—a man of tireless energy and boundless devotion to his objective—Monroe Kidder, who undertook the project of creating a "Little France" in California. He had already worked on the program alone for six years, and we threw our support behind him. It took three years more for Mr. Kidder to complete his studies of soil chemistry of the state, and classification of plants that could be successfully grown at the varying elevations, in the varying climates, and on the varying soils. During that time contacts were made with eastern drug houses, perfume

manufacturers, and condiment and flavoring extract establishments. During this period the agency worked with Mr. Kidder, giving all the assistance in its power.

When assured of a market, we were ready to proceed. Money was needed. The State Legislature made an appropriation to carry on the work.

And now, day by day, new acreage mostly in small plots, is being planted to vegetation that in due time will return to the independent farmer a greater profit per man hour and per square rod than he has ever been able to earn before. Before the ground is planted, Mr. Kidder obtains a written commitment from the big buyers in the east. No more ground is planted than the market will immediately absorb. As the program grows, it will give employment to thousands, will add to the income of present farmers, and in due time will provide an occupation for many thousands of returned soldiers, who may make a comfortable income from a town lot.

The next step will be the purchase of the traveling still or stills, that can go from door to door, buying and processing petals, blossoms, branches and leaves, from which the essential oils will be distilled. Where the money will come from to buy this still we do not know, but the need and usefulness has been demonstrated, and the stills will be forthcoming. It is hoped that the Legislature will provide the first one in 1945.

Ninety-five per cent of all curative drug principles are found in vegetation. All plants, tame or wild, have some value for something. This program will make California independent farmers the leaders in intensive small farm agriculture. It will make America self-sufficient in the matter of drugs, condiments, perfumes, flavoring extracts, and all other household products derived from vegetation.

Any independent farmer desiring further information can obtain same by writing to Monroe C. Kidder, 430 South Broadway, Los Angeles 13, California.—From Independent Oil Producer, Dec. 1944.

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KATE SESSIONS COLUMN

Flowering Trees:

Tipuana speciosa is a tree at my nursery in Pacific Beach about eight years old, and was received from the United States Bureau of Plant Importations at Washington, D. C.

It has a spread of forty feet, is fully eighteen feet high and during late June and July was in full bloom. The color is a dark lemon yellow, the flowers a half-inch in diameter, rather flat and in short sprays of terminal bunches. It is a native of Brazil and the foliage is like a coarse-leaved locust. It belongs to the great pea family, but its one-seeded pod is like a large "Maple Key" two and one-half inches long. Its rapidity of growth and its very spreading shape makes it a desirable large tree as a companion to the lovely blue-flowering Jacaranda and blooms about the same time or a little later. The evergreen small-leaved Elm from China is first choice for a fine shade tree and this *Tipuana* is a close second. The leaves fall quickly

in March and April, and within a month it is in full foliage and bud.

The Jacaranda is our most colorful tree and this now is an excellent mate. *Grevillea robusta* blooms well in June, flower sprays, are flat as a hand and dark orange. The *Grevillea* sheds its large fern like leaves continually and so is in disrepute with the tidy home-keeper.

The beautiful pepper tree is likewise criticised for its untidiness. Since San Diego has no snow to shovel away, why not be happy in sweeping up a few leaves and berries? (California Garden, August, 1932.)

THE OLD GARDENER SAYS:

**Hunnemania*, or Mexican Poppy, is a wonderful cut flower, not nearly enough planted here. It is a perennial, two to three feet high, with large flowers of a light canary yellow, very free blooming and lasting a long time in water.

Sown now, it will bloom in a few months and keep blooming late into fall.

Don't forget to separate, dig up your daffodil bulbs when the tops are yellow and separate your iris rhizomes if they have been planted three years.

HOW TO CUT A ROSE

(Continued from page 6)
canes will reveal no indications of flower buds. Remove all such canes as they take food from the plant that would otherwise be stimulating new flowering wood.

Remember, never leave a long stub above a growth bud, because it will die back and kill the bud and keep on traveling down the stem to the cane and on down to the root of the rose, eventually killing the entire bush.

From several sources lately, I have heard it said that a rose bush has a short life, and it most certainly has if it is not rightly pruned and the roses cut correctly. If they have been planted properly and enough humus added each year to keep the soil in good condition to nourish the roses, they should become stronger and sturdier with the passage of time.

R. H. Calvin

This is an S. O. S. for back numbers of the California Garden, particularly those of its earliest years. Many libraries and private collectors wish to complete their files, so pass the word along and let us know of any extra copies no longer needed.



USE AGAINST GARDEN PESTS

SPRAY with EXTRAX Insect Spray against *Aphis*, *Thrips*, *Leafhoppers* & various other Insect Pests that infest flower and vegetable gardens. Mixes with cold water. Combines readily with GREENOL Liquid Fungicide to make a one-spray Insecticide-Fungicide. The "ORTHO" Rose Spray Kit contains enough of both to make 12 full gallons combination spray.

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